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POPULATION CHANGE IN MASSACHUSETTS

1970 - 1980

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Social Services

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Mary Jane England, M.D.

Commissioner

February 23, 1982

To: DISTRIBUTION

From: Patricia W. Moore, Assistant Commissioner for Programs

Through: Mary Jane England, M.D., Commissioner

Re: Technical Report - Population Change in Massachusetts: 1970-1980

For your information, I have enclosed a report describing population changes in the last decade in Regions and Areas of the Department of Social Services, and in cities and towns across the Commonwealth. This report is the first of several reports on the characteristics of the Massachusetts population relevant to the planning and delivery of social services. The report will be useful for needs assessment, planning, and budget allocations. It provides base data that will be used in forthcoming reports, such as an analysis of the Spanish-speaking and Black populations of the Commonwealth, and a study of changes in age composition.

If you have questions, please call Stanley Moss, Director of Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring, at 727-0900, ext. 261. Additional copies can also be obtained from Mr. Moss.

MJE/PWM/jlw

Attachment

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SUMMARY

This study reports on changes in population in Massachusetts between 1970 and 1980 for the Service Areas and Regions used by the Department of Social Services, and for cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

- The total population of Massachusetts increased by less than one percent between 1970 and 1980.
- Population change among Service Areas and Regions across the Commonwealth varied considerably: Southeastern Massachusetts showed a large increase in population, but all other Regions lost population during this period.
- Region VI, Boston/Brookline, experienced the greatest decline of all Regions. This Region is literally the "hub" of a pattern of population loss in Massachusetts. Generally, the further an area is from Boston, the less the rate of decrease and the greater the rate of increase.
- The growth rate of a few Service Areas, especially in Southeastern Massachusetts, was quite dramatic.
- The greatest decrease occurred in Service Areas located in the Boston/Brookline and Greater Boston Regions.
- Generally, the population of the smallest Service Areas increased between 1970 and 1980 while most of the largest Service Areas decreased in population in this same period. This reflects the fact that the larger Service Areas include the large cities which declined in population, while the smaller Service Areas include the smaller cities which grew in population.

INTRODUCTION

This Report is the first of a series describing the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Massachusetts and highlighting various racial and ethnic groups. This study shows changes in population between 1970 and 1980 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It focuses exclusively on changes in the total population of Massachusetts; forthcoming studies will provide detailed information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics. The factors which might explain the population changes reported here will also be examined and discussed in future studies.

Data in this Report are organized by the six Regions and forty Service or Catchment Areas delineated by the Executive Office of Human Services (EOHS) of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for purposes of human service delivery. Appendix A provides a list of the cities and towns which comprise each Service Area and Region.

The Report first comments on broad changes in the population of the Commonwealth. Under "Statewide Findings," information about cities and towns is provided, along with a discussion on the relationship between these places and corresponding Service Areas. This section also includes a map of the Commonwealth illustrating the rates of change for the six Regions. The next section reviews population changes pertaining to specific Regions and Service Areas. The conclusion of this Report includes a brief summary of the general findings and some possible interpretations.

METHODOLOGY

The Regions and Service Areas have been arranged to show their relative population size and relative changes in the population between 1970 and 1980.

The information contained in this Report is based on the following sources:

- U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: THE UNITED STATES SUMMARY: FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS, PHC 80-V-1, United States
- U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, Final Report PC (1)-B23, Massachusetts
- U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: CENSUS TRACTS, Final Report PHC (1)-29, Boston, Ma. SMSA
- U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS: Estimates of the Population of Massachusetts Counties and Metropolitan Areas, July 1, 1975 (Revised) and 1976 (Provisional) Series P-25, No. 715
- U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS, PHC 80-V-23, Massachusetts
- U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: CENSUS TRACTS, P.L. 94-171 Counts (Suffolk County, Ma.)
- Characteristics of Boston's Population and Housing, 1980 Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), February 1981

The population of Region VI Service Areas is taken from census tract documents. Data for all other Service Areas is based on the U.S. Bureau of Census' "General Population Characteristics" for 1970 and the "Final Population and Housing Unit Counts" for 1980 information.

Region VI is composed of Boston and Brookline. The town of Brookline, although not part of Boston, is part of Service Area 37. For purpose of comparison, however, Brookline is listed separately in most tables.

FINDINGS

Statewide

Between 1970 and 1980 the total population of Massachusetts increased by a relatively small number of people. In 1970 the population was 5,689,170 and in 1980 it was reported at 5,737,037, representing an absolute increase of 47,867 persons. This is an increase of less than one percent (0.8).

The population change in Massachusetts during the last decade matched that of the two other southern New England states: Connecticut grew slightly, Rhode Island showed a small decrease in population. By contrast the northern New England states--New Hampshire in particular--showed large increases. Overall, New England grew more slowly than the United States as a whole, reflecting a nationwide population shift from the Northeast to the "Sunbelt."

The following table compares the population change of Massachusetts with other states in the New England region and with the total population of the United States. Table 1 shows that the Commonwealth grew by less than one percent. Only one other state in the entire country, Pennsylvania, grew by less than one percent.

TABLE 1
POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND STATES AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 and 1980

	Number of Persons		% Change 1970-1980
	1970	1980	
NEW ENGLAND	11,898,592	12,339,733	+ 3.7
Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,737,037	+ 0.8
Rhode Island	957,798	947,154	- 1.1
Connecticut	3,050,693	3,107,576	+ 1.9
Vermont	448,327	511,456	+14.1
New Hampshire	746,284	920,610	+23.4
Maine	1,006,320	1,124,660	+11.8
UNITED STATES	204,816,296	226,504,825	+10.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: THE UNITED STATES SUMMARY: FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS, PHC 80-V-1, United States.

Within Massachusetts the changes in population between 1970 and 1980 varied according to Regions. Southeastern Massachusetts experienced the greatest growth in population between 1970 and 1980, 18.0 percent. Boston/Brookline, comprise Region VI, decreased by the greatest amount, 11.7 percent. The four remaining Regions, I, II, III, and IV, all declined in population, but only slightly.

The following table shows the six Regions of the Department of Social Services and their population in 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 2
POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS BY REGIONS, 1970 AND 1980

		1970		1980		% Change
		No. of persons	Rank	No. of persons	Rank	1970-1980
I	Western Massachusetts	801,833	4	799,740	4	- 0.3%
II	Central Massachusetts	699,757	6	684,298	5	- 2.2
III	Merrimac Valley/ North Shore	1,222,277	2	1,206,935	2	- 1.3
IV	Greater Boston	1,424,427	1	1,399,652	1	- 1.7
V	Southeastern Mass, Cape & Islands	871,116	3	1,028,356	3	+ 18.0
VI	Boston/Brookline	699,760	5	618,056	6	- 11.7
	Total	5,689,170		5,737,037		+ 0.8

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS, PHC 80-V-23, Massachusetts, and 1970 Census of Population: GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, Final Report, PC (1)-B23, Massachusetts

The broad regional changes described above reflect the movement of population from city to suburb. This movement accelerated in the 1950's and continued through the 1960's and 1970's. The following table lists the five large* cities in Massachusetts and shows the change in population between 1970 and 1980. All of the large cities decreased in population.

TABLE 3
CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR CITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS WITH 100,000 PERSONS AND OVER, 1970 TO 1980

	Number of Persons		% Change 1970-1980
	1970	1980	
Boston	641,071	562,994	- 12.2
Worcester	176,572	161,799	- 8.4
Springfield	163,905	152,319	- 7.1
New Bedford	101,777	98,478	- 3.2
Cambridge	100,361	95,322	- 5.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS, PHC 80-V-23, Massachusetts.

* For purposes of this Report, large cities have populations of over one hundred thousand persons; medium-size cities at least fifty thousand but less than one hundred thousand; and small cities and towns at least twenty-five thousand but less than fifty thousand persons.

Table 4 shows the change in population for medium - size cities and towns in the Commonwealth. Almost all cities and towns in this range lost population.

TABLE 4
CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR CITIES AND TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 50,000 AND 100,000 PERSONS, 1970 TO 1980

	Number of Persons		% Change 1970-1980
	1970	1980	
Brockton	89,040	95,172	+ 6.9
Fall River	96,898	92,574	- 4.5
Lowell	94,239	92,418	- 1.9
Quincy	87,966	84,743	- 3.7
Newton	91,263	83,622	- 8.4
Brookline	58,689	55,062	- 6.2
Lynn	90,294	78,471	-13.7
Somerville	88,779	77,372	-12.8
Framingham	64,048	65,113	+ 1.7
Lawrence	66,915	63,175	- 5.6
Medford	64,397	58,076	- 9.8
Waltham	61,582	58,200	- 5.5
Weymouth	54,160	55,601	+ 1.8
Chicopee	66,676	55,112	-17.3
Malden	56,127	53,386	- 4.9
Pittsfield	57,020	51,974	- 8.8
Arlington	53,524	48,678	- 9.9
Holyoke	50,112	44,678	-10.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS, PHC 80-V-23, Massachusetts

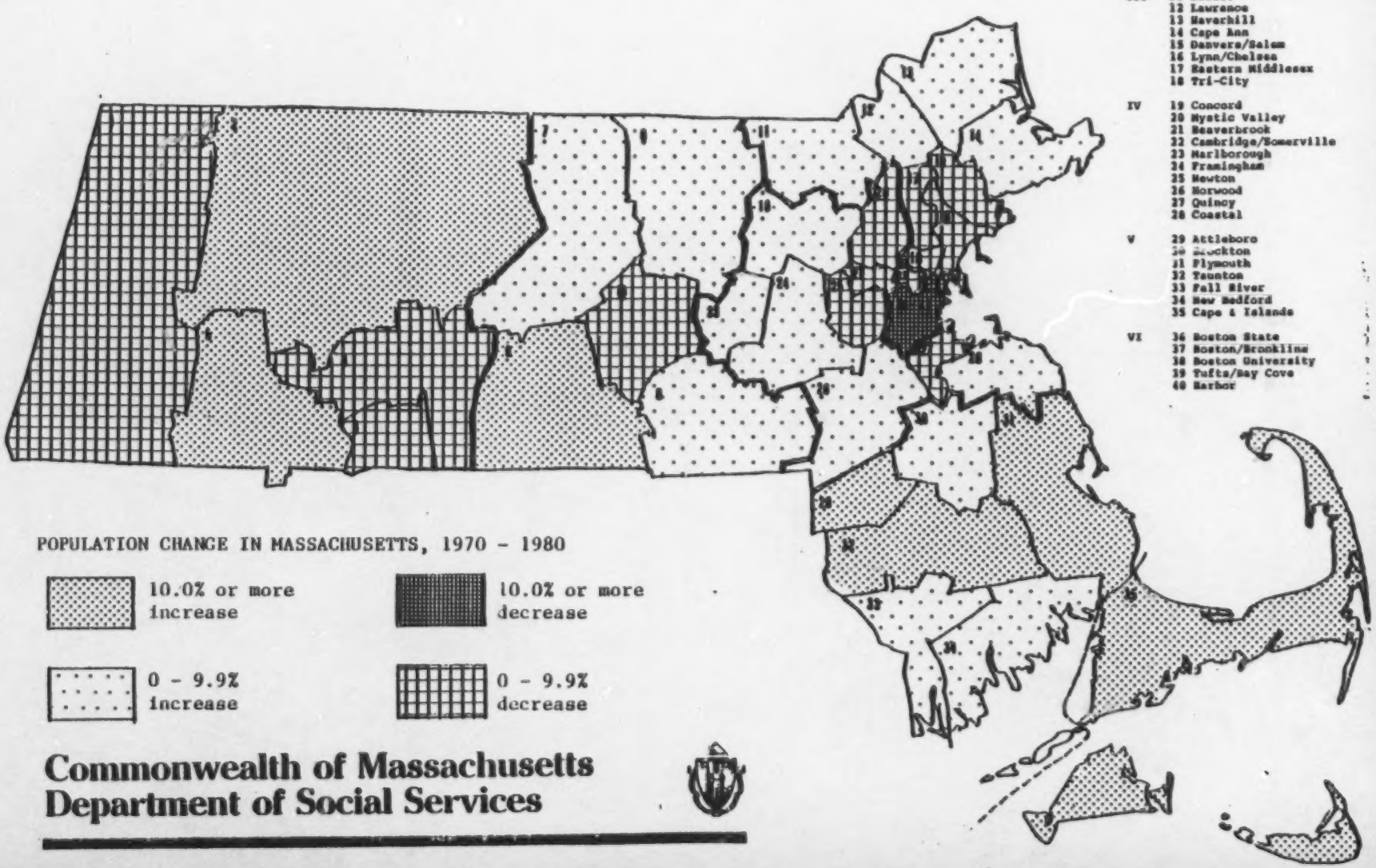
Changes in the populations of the smaller cities were not as uniform. Table 5 shows that while many of these cities either gained or lost population, some remained relatively stable.

TABLE 5
CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR CITIES AND TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS
WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 25,000 AND 50,000 PERSONS, 1970 TO 1980

Type of Population Change, 1970 - 1980		Number of Cities and Towns
Gaining Population	(+ 3.1 % or more)	12
Losing Population	(- 3.1 % or more)	16
No Change in Population	(+ or - 3.0 % or less)	9

Source: Compiled from Appendix Table B

The following Map illustrates how the population of various parts of Massachusetts changed during the decade. It is organized according to Service Areas and Regions.



POPULATION CHANGE IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1970 - 1980

10.0% or more increase

10.0% or more decrease

0 - 9.9% increase

0 - 9.9% decrease

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Social Services

Table 6 offers more detailed information about the changes in central cities and their suburban rings between 1970 and 1980.

The Boston metropolitan area showed the greatest decrease in population. The City of Boston itself decreased, and the immediate ring of suburbs around it also decreased, but not to the extent that Boston did. The suburban areas outside this inner ring generally increased in population between 1970 and 1980.

In two of the Commonwealth's other large metropolitan areas, Worcester and Springfield-Holyoke-Chicopee, the central cities decreased in population while their suburban rings increased. The Service Areas containing these central cities and suburbs registered a decrease in population; this is an effect of the relatively large proportions of people living in the central cities of these Service Areas. The City of Pittsfield and the Pittsfield Service Area followed the same pattern.

Except for three cities and towns (Brockton, Weymouth and Framingham), all medium-size cities and towns lost population while the surrounding suburban rings increased their population. But even the rate of increase of these three cities was not as fast as their surrounding suburban rings.

TABLE 6
CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR CENTRAL CITIES OR TOWNS AND SURROUNDING RINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1970 to 1980

Central City or Town and Surrounding Suburban Service Area Ring	% Change 1970 to 1980
Boston and Suburban Ring	
Central City: Boston	- 12.2
Suburban Ring: Service Area # 15, 16,17, 18,20,21,22,25,27 and 28	- 6.4
Total	- 8.2
Worcester and Suburban Ring	
Central City: Worcester	- 8.4
Suburban Ring: Remainder of Worcester Service Area (#10)	+ 7.1
Total	- 4.1
Springfield-Holyoke-Chicopee and Suburban Ring	
Central Cities: Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee	- 10.2
Suburban Ring: Remainder of Springfield and Holyoke Service Areas (#3 and #4)	+ 3.8
Total	- 6.4
Pittsfield and Suburban Ring	
Central City: Pittsfield	- 8.8
Suburban Ring: Remainder of Pittsfield Service Area (#1)	+ 0.6
Total	- 3.0
Other Declining Towns and Cities with a Population of 50,000 to 100,000*	
Central Cities:	- 7.0
Suburban Ring: Remainder of corresponding Service Areas	+ 1.0
Total	- 3.7
Growing Towns and Cities with a Population of 50,000 to 100,000	
Central Cities: Brockton, Framingham, and Weymouth	+ 3.5
Suburban Ring: Remainder of corresponding Service Areas	+ 6.2
Total	+ 5.3

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Census of Population Housing FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS PHC 80-V-23 Massachusetts

* This list includes Fall River, Lowell, Quincy, Newton, Lynn, Malden, Somerville, Lawrence, Medford and Waltham

Regions

This section discusses data and findings according to the Regions of the Commonwealth described earlier in this Report. The first table (Table 7) gives an overview of basic changes in population at the Regional and Service Area level. This table will be referred to in the discussion of each Region. Tables 2, 3, 4, 6 and 14 will also be used in this section of the Report.

Data for all Regions except Region VI is taken from the 1970 GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC (1)-B23, Massachusetts and the 1980 FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS PHC 80-V-23, Massachusetts. The data of Region VI is based on census tract information for Boston and Brookline in 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 7
POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS BY REGION AND SERVICE AREA, 1970 TO 1980

	1970		1980	
	Number of Persons	% Population Distribution	Number of Persons	% Population Distribution
REGION I: WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS				
1. Pittsfield	149,618	2.6%	145,289	2.5
2. Northampton/Greenfield	155,564	2.7	171,505	3.0
3. Holyoke	193,101	3.4	179,852	3.1
4. Springfield	209,120	3.7	198,323	3.5
5. Westfield	94,430	1.7	104,771	1.8
Regional Total	801,833	14.1	799,740	13.9
REGION II: CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS				
6. Fitchburg	154,709	2.7	159,797	2.7
7. Gardner	53,884	0.9	56,798	<1.0
8. Blackstone Valley	128,948	2.3	136,767	2.4
9. South Central	86,523	1.5	95,400	1.7
10. Worcester	245,693	4.3	235,536	4.1
Regional Total	669,757	11.7	684,298	12.0
REGION III: MERRIMAC VALLEY/NORTH SHORE				
11. Lowell	214,152	3.8	226,991	4.0
12. Lawrence	142,350	2.5	146,375	2.6
13. Haverhill	105,541	1.9	114,518	2.0
14. Cape Ann	105,943	1.9	107,914	1.9
15. Danvers/Salem	140,126	2.5	132,557	2.3
16. Lynn/Chelsea	238,046	4.2	219,416	3.8
17. Eastern Middlesex	113,110	2.0	110,507	1.0
18. Tri-City	163,009	2.9	148,657	2.6
Regional Total	1,222,277	21.7	1,206,935	21.0
REGION IV: GREATER BOSTON				
19. Concord	76,394	1.3	82,138	1.4
20. Mystic Valley	184,167	3.2	175,982	3.0
21. Beaverbrook	129,174	2.3	118,684	2.0
22. Cambridge/Somerville	189,140	3.3	172,694	3.0
23. Marlborough	71,630	1.3	77,405	1.3
24. Framingham	156,842	2.7	158,424	2.8
25. Newton	159,932	2.8	149,901	2.6
26. Norwood	164,768	2.9	169,939	3.0
27. Quincy	142,191	2.3	138,821	2.4
28. Coastal	150,189	2.6	155,664	2.7
Regional Total	1,424,427	24.9	1,399,652	24.4
REGION V: S.E. MASS., CAPE & ISLANDS				
29. Attleboro	70,998	1.2	8',434	1.4
30. Brockton	210,121	3.7	230,923	4.0
31. Plymouth	83,093	1.5	123,935	2.2
32. Taunton	92,766	1.6	104,343	1.8
33. Fall River	144,687	2.5	147,669	2.6
34. New Bedford	165,987	2.9	178,161	3.1
35. Cape Cod and Islands	106,464	1.8	161,891	2.8
Regional Total	871,116	15.1	1,028,356	17.9
REGION VI: BOSTON/BROOKLINE				
36. Boston State	207,934	3.7	172,889	3.0
37. Boston/Brookline	208,345	3.7	196,159	3.4
38. Boston University	115,853	2.0	106,868	1.9
39. Tufts-Bay Cove	88,691	1.5	70,074	1.2
40. Harbor	78,937	1.4	72,075	1.3
Regional Total	699,760	12.3	618,056	10.8
STATEWIDE TOTAL	5,689,170	100.0%	5,737,037	100.0%

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS Final Report PC (1)-B-23 Massachusetts; 1970 Census of Population and Housing: CENSUS TRACTS Final Report PHC (1)-29-(Boston, Ma. SMSA); 1980 Census of Population and Housing: FINAL POPULATION AND HOUSING UNIT COUNTS PHC 80-V-23 (Massachusetts); 1980 Census of Population and Housing: CENSUS TRACTS P.L. 94-171 Counts (Suffolk County, Mass.)

Region I (Western Massachusetts):

- Region I experienced the least change of all the Regions: its population decreased by less than one percent (Table 2).

- Region I decreased only slightly in its share of the total state population between 1970 and 1980, from 14.1 to 13.9 percent (Table 7).

- The population changes in Region I were not consistent in different parts of the Region. The medium and large cities--Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, and Pittsfield--declined in population; the small cities and towns with 25,000 to 49,999 persons-- Westfield, Amherst and Agawam--increased. West Springfield and Northampton are the exceptions to this pattern; they are small cities which lost population between 1970 and 1980. Places with fewer than 25,000 persons generally increased; the Region contained 92 towns within this size range, and only ten declined in population.

- Reflecting the changes described above, the Springfield, Holyoke and Pittsfield Service Areas lost population, while Westfield and Northampton/Greenfield grew by 10.9 and 10.2 percent respectively.

TABLE 8
REGION I: CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR SERVICE AREAS AND FOR CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 25,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1970 TO 1980

SERVICE AREAS, CITIES AND TOWNS	% Change
1. Pittsfield Area	-2.9
Pittsfield (m)*	-8.8
2. Northampton/Greenfield Area	+10.2
Northampton (s)	-1.3
Amherst (s)	+26.2
3. Holyoke Area	-6.8
Holyoke (m)	-10.8
Chicopee (m)	-17.3
4. Springfield Area	-5.2
Springfield (l)	-7.1
5. Westfield Area	+10.9
West Springfield (s)	-5.0
Westfield (s)	+16.0
Agawam (s)	+21.0
Total for Region I	-0.3

* This signifies the relative size of the city or town: s, or small, is used for those places with a population between 25,000 and less than 50,000;m, or medium, for those places with a population between 50,000 and less than 100,000; and l, or large, for those places with more than 100,000 persons.

Region II (Central Massachusetts):

- Central Massachusetts, the smallest Region in 1970, decreased in population between 1970 and 1980, but only slightly: it decreased by 2.2 percent (Table 2).

- Region II changed only slightly its share of the total state population from 11.7 to 12.0 percent (Table 7).

- As the following table illustrates, there is a consistent pattern of population change in this Region: all Service Areas in the Region increased in population, except for the Worcester Service Area.

- The City of Worcester lost population (-8.4 percent) but the suburban ring surrounding the City actually grew by more than seven (7.1) percent (Table 6).

- While the Fitchburg Service Area increased slightly, two small cities in this area, Fitchburg and Leominster, decreased significantly, by 8.7 and 4.8 percent respectively.

TABLE 9
REGION II: CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR SERVICE AREAS AND FOR CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 25,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1970

Service Areas, Cities and Towns	% Change	
6. Fitchburg Area	+3.2	
Fitchburg (s)*		-8.7
Leominster (s)		-4.8
7. Gardner Area	+5.4	
8. Blackstone Valley Area	+6.0	
9. South Central Area	+10.2	
10. Worcester Area	-4.1	
Worcester (l)		-8.4
Total for Region II	-2.2	

* This signifies the relative size of the city or town: s, or small, is used for those places with a population between 25,000 and 50,000; m, or medium, for those places with a population between 50,000 and 100,000; and l, or large, for those places with more than 100,000 persons.

Region III (Merrimack Valley/North Shore):

- Region III, the second largest Region in terms of population in both 1970 and 1980, changed only slightly during the decade: its population decreased by 1.3 percent (Table 2).

- Region III's proportion of the total state population decreased slightly from 21.7 to 21.0 percent between 1970 and 1980 (Table 7).

- There are two distinct patterns of population change in Region III. Table 10 shows that the four northern Service Areas which are further from Boston increased in population (Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Cape Ann), while the four southern Service Areas which are largely within the Route 128 belt decreased (Danvers/Salem, Lynn/Chelsea, Eastern Middlesex, and Tri-City).

TABLE 10
REGION III: CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR SERVICE AREAS AND FOR CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 25,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1970 TO 1980

Service Areas, Cities and Towns	% Change
11. Lowell Area	+5.9
Lowell (m)*	- 1.9
Billerica (s)	-13.8
Chelmsford (s)	- 0.8
12. Lawrence Area	+2.8
Andover (s)	+11.3
Lawrence (m)	- 5.6
Methuen (s)	+ 3.4
13. Haverhill Area	+8.5
Haverhill (s)	+ 1.5
14. Cape Ann Area	+1.9
Beverly (s)	- 1.8
Gloucester (s)	- 0.6
15. Danvers/Salem Area	-5.4
Salem (s)	- 5.8
Peabody (s)	- 4.4
16. Lynn/Chelsea Area	-7.8
Chelsea (s)	-17.0
Lynn (m)	-13.1
Revere (s)	- 1.7
17. Eastern Middlesex Area	-2.3
Melrose (s)	- 9.4
18. Tri-City Area	-8.8
Everett (s)	-12.5
Malden (m)	- 4.9
Medford (m)	- 9.8
Total for Region III	-1.3

* This signifies the relative size of the city or town: s, or small, is used for those places with a population between 25,000 and less than 50,000; m, or medium, for those places with a population between 50,000 and less than 100,000; and l, or large, for those placed with more than 100,000 persons.

Region IV (Greater Boston):

- Region IV, the largest Region in terms of population in both 1970 and 1980, changed only slightly: it decreased by 1.7 percent over the decade (Table 2).

- Region IV's share of the total state population remained about the same, decreasing slightly from 24.9 percent in 1970 to 24.4 percent in 1980 (Table 7).

- Within the Region, the cities closest to Boston--Cambridge, Somerville, Quincy, Newton, Waltham, and Woburn--and the Service Areas in which they are located, lost population (Table 11).

- The suburban Service Areas further from Boston--Concord, Marlborough, Framingham, Norwood, and Coastal--increased in population (Table 11).

TABLE 11
REGION IV: CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR SERVICE AREAS AND FOR CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 25,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1970 TO 1980

	Service Areas, Cities and Towns	% Change	
19.	Concord Area	+7.5	
20.	Mystic Valley Area	-4.4	
	Arlington (m)*		- 9.9
	Lexington (s)		- 7.5
	Woburn (s)		- 2.1
21.	Beaverbrook Area	-8.1	
	Belmont (s)		- 7.7
	Waltham (m)		- 5.5
	Watertown (s)		-12.5
22.	Cambridge/Somerville Area	-8.6	
	Cambridge (l)		- 5.0
	Somerville (m)		-12.8
23.	Marlborough Area	+8.1	
	Marlborough (s)		+ 9.6
24.	Framingham Area	+1.0	
	Framingham (m)		+ 1.7
	Natick (s)		- 5.1
25.	Newton Area	-6.3	
	Needham (s)		- 6.2
	Newton (m)		- 8.4
	Wellesley (s)		- 3.0
26.	Norwood Area	+3.1	
	Dedham (s)		- 6.0
	Norwood (s)		- 3.6
27.	Qunicy Area	-2.4	
	Milton (s)		- 4.9
	Quincy (m)		- 4.4
	Randolph (s)		+ 3.7
28.	Coastal	+3.6	
	Braintree (s)		+ 3.7
	Weymouth (m)		+ 1.8
	Total for Region IV	-1.7	

* This signifies the relative size of the city or town: s, or small, is used for those places with a population between 25,000 and less than 50,000; m, or medium, is used for those places with a population between 50,000 and less than 100,000; and l, or large, is used for those places with more than 100,000 persons.

Region V (Southeastern Massachusetts, Cape, Islands):

- Region V experienced the greatest increase in population of all the Regions between 1970 and 1980: it increased by 18.0 percent (Table 2).

- The largest regional change in the distribution of the total state population between 1970 and 1980 occurred in Region V. This Region increased its share of the total population from 15.1 to 17.9 percent during this period (Table 7).

- While all Service Areas in this Region increased, not all of the cities followed suit. New Bedford, the largest city in Region V, decreased in population, as did Fall River. The Service Areas containing these two cities, however, increased in population. Brockton, the third largest city in 1970, increased by 6.9 percent, but its surrounding areas, including Stoughton, increased almost twice as much, or 12.0 percent (Table 12).

TABLE 12
REGION V: CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR SERVICE AREAS AND CITIES AND TOWNS WITH 25,000 PERSONS OR MORE, 1970 TO 1980

Service Areas, Cities and Towns	% Change	
29. Attleboro Area	+14.7	
Attleboro (s)		+ 3.9
30. Brockton Area	+ 9.9	
Brockton (m)		+ 6.9
Stoughton (s)		+13.9
31. Plymouth Area	+49.1	
Plymouth (s)		+93.0
32. Taunton Area	+12.5	
Taunton (s)		+ 2.8
33. Fall River Area	+ 2.0	
Fall River (m)		- 4.5
34. New Bedford Area	+ 7.3	
New Bedford (1)		- 3.2
35. Cape Cod and Islands	+52.0	
Barnstable (s)		+55.7
Total for Region V	+18.0	

* This signifies the relative size of the city or town: s, or small, is used for those places with a population between 25,000 and less than 50,000; m, or medium, for those places with a population between 50,000 and less than 100,000; and 1, or large, for those places with more than 100,000 persons.

Region VI (Boston and Brookline)

- The greatest rate of decrease in population among all Regions occurred in Region VI (Table 2). Between 1970 and 1980 Region VI's population declined by almost twelve (11.7) percent.

- Compared to changes in other Regions, Region VI's share of the total state population decreased notably, from 12.3 percent in 1970 to 10.8 percent in 1980.

- Within Region VI the City of Boston (-12.2 percent) lost population at twice the rate that did the Town of Brookline (-6.2 percent). (See Table 3 and Table 4).

- While all Service Areas in Region VI declined in population, the range was considerable. The Boston/Brookline Service Area declined by six (6.0) percent between 1970 and 1980; this was the smallest decrease in Region VI. The Tufts-Bay Cove Service Area experienced the largest decrease; its population loss was more than twenty (20.9) percent (Table 14).

Service Areas

This section of the Report discusses data and findings for the forty Service Areas of the Department of Social Services.

The first table in this section, Table 13, shows the rank of each Service Area in 1970 and 1980 based on the distribution of the total population of the Commonwealth.

Table 14 ranks all forty Service Areas by the amount of percentage change in population between 1970 and 1980. The Service Areas with the greatest positive change are listed first.

- But for a few exceptions the rank order position of Service Areas did not change much between 1970 and 1980. The following Service Areas shifted their position by at least three places on a scale of population size: Pittsfield, Northampton/Greenfield, Beaverbrook, Newton, Attleboro, Plymouth, Cape Cod and Islands, Boston University, and Tufts/Bay Cove.

- Slightly more than half of all Service Areas (22 out of 40) experienced an increase in population. The increases range from 1.0 to 52.0 percent (Table 14).

- The four Service Areas which had the largest population increases are in Region V, Southeastern Massachusetts, Cape Cod and Islands.

- less than half of all Service Areas experienced a decrease in population between 1970 and 1980, ranging from 2.3 to 20.9 percent.

- The Tufts/Bay Cove Service Area in Boston showed the greatest decrease in population, 20.9 percent. This was followed by the Boston State Service Area which declined by 16.9 percent. Other Service Areas with large decreases are in Boston and the Boston Metropolitan area: Tri-City, Cambridge/Somerville, Beaverbrook, and Lynn/Chelsea.

TABLE 13
RANK ORDER OF SERVICE AREAS ACCORDING TO POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, 1970 TO 1980

	Rank in 1970	Rank in 1980
REGION I: WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Pittsfield	19	22
2. Northampton/Greenfield	16	12
3. Holyoke	8	7
4. Springfield	5	5
5. Westfield	31	32
REGION II: CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS		
6. Fitchburg	17	15
7. Gardner	40	40
8. Blackstone Valley	25	24
9. South Central	34	34
10. Worcester	1	1
REGION III: MERRIMAC VALLEY/NORTH SHORE		
11. Lowell	3	3
12. Lawrence	21	21
13. Haverhill	30	28
14. Cape Ann	29	30
15. Danvers/Salem	23	25
16. Lynn/Chelsea	2	4
17. Eastern Middlesex	27	29
18. Tri-City	13	19
REGION IV: GREATER BOSTON		
19. Concord	37	35
20. Mystic Valley	10	9
21. Beaverbrook	24	27
22. Cambridge/Somerville	9	11
23. Marlborough	38	37
24. Framingham	15	16
25. Newton	14	18
26. Norwood	12	13
27. Quincy	22	23
28. Coastal	18	17
REGION V: S.E.MASS., CAPE & ISLANDS		
29. Attleboro	39	36
30. Brockton	4	2
31. Plymouth	35	26
32. Taunton	32	33
33. Fall River	20	20
34. New Bedford	11	8
35. Cape Cod and Islands	28	14
REGION VI: BOSTON/BROOKLINE		
36. Boston State	7	10
37. Boston/Brookline	6	6
38. Boston University	26	31
39. Tufts-Bay Cove	33	39
40. Harbor	36	38

Source: Table 7

TABLE 14
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY SERVICE AREA, 1970 - 1980*

Region	Service Area	% Increase	% Decrease
V	35. Cape Cod and Islands	52.0	
V	31. Plymouth	49.1	
V	29. Attleboro	14.7	
V	32. Taunton	12.5	
I	5. Westfield	10.9	
I	2. Northampton/Greenfield	10.2	
II	9. South Central	10.2	
V	30. Brockton	9.9	
III	13. Haverhill	8.5	
IV	23. Marlborough	8.1	
IV	19. Concord	7.5	
V	34. New Bedford	7.3	
II	8. Blackstone Valley	6.0	
III	11. Lowell	5.9	
II	7. Gardner	5.4	
IV	28. Coastal	3.6	
II	6. Fitchburg	3.2	
IV	26. Norwood	3.1	
III	12. Lawrence	2.8	
V	33. Fall River	2.0	
III	14. Cape Ann	1.9	
IV	24. Framingham	1.0	
III	17. Eastern Middlesex		2.3
IV	27. Quincy		2.4
I	1. Pittsfield		2.9
IV	20. Mystic Valley		4.4
II	10. Worcester		4.1
I	4. Springfield		5.2
III	15. Danvers/Salem		5.4
VI	37. Boston/Brookline		6.0
IV	25. Newton		6.3
I	3. Holyoke		6.8
VI	38. Boston University		7.7
III	16. Lynn/Chelsea		7.8
IV	21. Beaverbrook		8.1
IV	22. Cambridge/Somerville		8.7
VI	40. Harbor		8.7
III	18. Tri-City		8.8
VI	36. Boston State		16.9
VI	39. Tufts/Bay Cove		20.9

Source: Table 7

* Ranked from greatest positive change to greatest negative change.

The last table shows changes in population for the Commonwealth's largest and smallest Service Areas.

- There were seven Service Areas in the Commonwealth with a population of more than 200,000 persons in 1970. (Ten years later only four Service Areas had populations greater than two hundred thousand). Five of these Service Areas lost population between 1970 and 1980 (Worcester, Lynn/Chelsea, Boston/Brookline, Boston State, and Srpingfield), while two increased in population (Brockton and Lowell). (Table 15)

- There were fifteen Service Areas with a population of less than 125,000 persons in 1970. Most gained population during the decade: the increases ranged from a low of 1.9 percent for Cape Ann to a high of 52.0 for Cape Cod and Islands. The few Services Areas which lost population include Eastern Middlesex in Region III, and Boston University, Harbor and Tufts/Bay Cove in Region VI.

TABLE 15
CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR LARGEST AND SMALLEST SERVICE AREAS, 1970 TO 1980*

	Number of Persons		% Change
	1970	1980	1970 - 1980
Service Areas (largest)			
Worcester	245,693	235,536	- 4.1
Brockton	210,121	230,923	+ 9.9
Lowell	214,152	226,991	+ 5.9
Lynn/Chelsea	238,046	219,416	- 7.8
Springfield	209,120	198,323	- 5.2
Boston/Brookline	208,345	196,159	- 6.0
Boston State	207,934	172,889	-16.9
Service Areas (smallest)			
Cape Cod and Islands	106,464	161,891	+52.0
Plymouth	83,093	123,935	+49.1
Haverhill	105,541	114,518	+ 8.5
Eastern Middlesex	113,110	110,507	- 2.3
Cape Ann	105,943	107,914	+ 1.9
Boston University	115,853	106,868	- 7.7
Westfield	94,430	104,771	+10.9
Taunton	92,766	104,343	+12.5
South Central	86,523	95,400	+10.2
Concord	76,394	82,138	+ 7.5
Attleboro	70,998	81,434	+14.7
Marlborough	71,630	77,405	+ 8.1
Harbor	78,937	72,075	- 8.7
Tufts/Bay Cove	88,691	70,074	-20.9
Gardner	53,884	56,798	+ 5.4

Source: Table 7

* Service Areas with more than 200,000 persons in 1970 are included in the "largest" category, and those with less than 125,000 persons in 1970 in the "smallest" category.

CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The total population of Massachusetts remained stable between 1970 and 1980. But there were major changes in total population in two of the six Regions, and within all Regions there were internal shifts in population.

The relationship between central or core cities and Regions across the Commonwealth is one of decreasing population for the central cities and increasing population for the rest of the Region. While the population of the central cities has declined, that of the "older" suburbs has also declined, but not to the extent of that of central cities.[1] We still see a pattern similar to that of the 1960's and 1970's: central cities declining in population, while areas outside central cities, but still within the metropolitan area, have increased.[2]

The finding for Massachusetts is consistent with the general pattern in other sections of the industrial North. A survey conducted by the New York Times indicated that only seven of the nation's thirty-nine metropolitan areas with a million or more people registered a decline. However, "the losses were all in areas that surround old industrial cities, but they were much smaller than those suffered by the core cities."[3] Larger cities and towns tended to lose people while smaller ones gained in population. Interestingly, except for Brockton, Weymouth and Framingham the only other communities in Massachusetts which increased in 1980 had populations of 50,000 persons or less in 1970.

At the present time certain data limitation confine us to mere speculation about the meaning of the population changes described in this study. Unfortunately, some census information about population characteristics such as sex, racial or age data for 1980 was not available at the writing of this Report. Legal controversies about the degree of undercounting in some cities and among specific ethnic groups also limit the definitiveness of any conclusions. We can surmise that factors such as the energy crisis, the availability of various kinds of employment, housing opportunities, and zoning ordinances also influence--in some ways--the movement of people; but we cannot yet be specific about the effects of these kind of variables. Despite these limitations the data provided in this Report do point to some interesting but tentative conculsions.

Why did the changes outlined here occur? Shifts in population can be explained by migration within Massachusetts, migration in and out of Massachusetts and by natural growth (the ratio of births and deaths). Census data for 1970 and 1976 indicates that in Massachusetts natural growth was a larger factor underlying population changes than net migration.[4] A certain amount of population movement did take place, however. If a significant portion of this movement was due to internal migration rather than in or out-migration, then we may offer the following considerations about the direction of movement, the characteristics of movers, and reasons for movement.

First of all, as has already been suggested, it seems that these changes point to movement away from the central cities and even the older suburbs, to the "newer" suburbs.[5] Again, this is similar to what occurred in other

parts of the United States: "In the 1960's, the movement had been from city to suburbs. In the 1970's, it continued, but with a new dimension - the settlement of areas beyond the suburbs, creating new outer suburbs sprawling over several counties into far removed rural ones that had been losing population for most of this century".[6] Unlike the fifties and sixties when some central city dwellers moved into the closer suburbs, in the seventies we see movement away from these suburbs into "newer" suburbs. The movement away from the central cities seems greater than the movement away from the older suburbs.

Based on limited evidence we may be able to offer a general statement about "movers" in Massachusetts. Using the last two decades as a sort of reference it may be that they are still economically-mobile individuals, and predominantly white.

The reasons behind decisions to move out of the cities and even the older suburbs are varied. Part of the explanation is probably social and historical: Americans have always sought more spacious and comfortable surroundings. People may feel that they are being "squeezed" in cities and older suburbs.[7] Reference also has been made to "white flight" as an explanation of previous population movements. It has been argued by some that in the 1960's and early 1970's white citizens sought to flee the central cities which were becoming "black tinderboxes" with increasing Black and Latino populations.[8] That Whites also seem to be leaving the older suburbs, which have remained predominantly white throughout the seventies, would tend to weaken this racial argument.[9] A major explanation for the population movements described here might be economic changes in Massachusetts.

Changes in the location of employment opportunities may influence individual decisions to move or not to move. Similarly, zoning regulations and the availability and cost of various kinds of housing may influence decisions about residence. We must also consider that places outside the central city and older suburbs may offer amenities no longer available in other parts of a metropolitan area. For example, crime in these areas "may be perceived as being less threatening than in larger cities."[10] The school systems in these areas may also be thought of as being better than in the older cities and suburbs. In a special study for Newsweek it was reported that "researchers are intrigued by the fact that many more of those moving to small towns or into the country have willingly ignored economics to do so - passing up both better jobs and bigger paychecks."[11]

There are a variety of factors which may explain the changes reported here: these will be pursued in future studies. These questions are important because the service patterns adopted by the Department of Social Services are influenced not only by the changes in population but also the reasons behind these changes.

Footnotes

1. A central or core city is defined as a city with a population of 50,000 persons or more. The "older" suburbs refer to areas adjacent to central cities, while "newer" suburbs refer to areas within a standard metropolitan area, but not adjacent to the central city.

2. According to census data, the proportion of the population in U.S. central cities declined from 31.5 percent in 1972 to 28.0 percent in 1979, while the share of the population in areas outside central cities but within the metropolitan sectors increased from 37.1 percent in 1972 to 40.0 percent in 1979. See New York Times, November 2, 1980.

3. New York Times, February 1, 1981

4. See U.S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of Massachusetts Counties and Metropolitan Areas: July 1, 1975 (Revised) and 1976 (Provisional)," Series P-25, No. 715, December 1977.

5. Some movement into the central cities from the suburbs did occur. In a survey conducted for the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), it was found that a little more than a fifth (21%) of the white residents of Boston listed "inner" or "outer" suburbs as a "previous residence." It is possible that other central cities also experienced some movement from the suburbs. See Characteristics of Boston's Population and Housing, 1980 (Boston: BRA, February 1981), p.0-2.

6. New York Times, November 2, 1980

7. See Edward Higbee, The Squeeze: Cities Without Space (New York: William Morrow and Co., 1960, 1972). Also see William O. Winter, The Urban Polity (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1969), pps. 197-200.

8. See Demetrios Caraley "Is the Large City Becoming Ungovernable: Drifting into the Black Tinderbox Future" in Governing the City: Challenges and Options for New York (New York: Academy of Political Science/ Columbia University, 1969).

9. See Harold Rose Black Suburbanization (Lexington, Massachusetts: Ballinger, 1973).

10. "Medium-Sized American Cities Getting New Attention," New York Times, March 16, 1981.

11. "America's Small Town Boom," Newsweek, July 6, 1981.

APPENDICES

REGIONS AND SERVICE AREAS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

REGION I: WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

SERVICE AREAS

Service Area 1: Pittsfield

Adams	Great Barrington	Mt. Washington	Sandisfield
Alford	Hancock	New Ashford	Savoy
Becket	Hinsdale	New Marlborough	Sheffield
Cheshire	Lanesborough	North Adams	Stockbridge
Clarksburg	Lee	Otis	Tyringham
Dalton	Lenox	Peru	Washington
Egremont	Monroe	Pittsfield	West Stockbridge
Florida	Monterey	Richmond	Williamstown
			Windsor

Service Area 2: Northampton/Greenfield

Amherst	Easthampton	Middlefield	Royalston
Ashfield	Erving	Montague	Shelburne
Athol	Gill	New Salem	Shutesbury
Bernardston	Goshen	Northampton	Sunderland
Buckland	Greenfield	Northfield	Warwick
Charlemont	Hadley	Orange	Wendell
Chesterfield	Hatfield	Pelham	Westhampton
Colrain	Hawley	Petersham	Whately
Conway	Heath	Phillipston	Williamsburg
Cummington	Leverett	Plainfield	Worthington
Deerfield	Leyden	Rowe	

Service Area 3: Holyoke

Belchertown	Holyoke	Palmer	Southampton
Chicopee	Ludlow	South Hadley	Ware
Granby	Monson		

Service Area 4: Springfield

East Longmeadow	Longmeadow	Springfield	Wilbraham
Hampden			

Service Area 5: Westfield

Agawam	Granville	Russell	Westfield
Blandford	Huntington	Southwick	West Springfield
Chester	Montgomery	Tolland	

REGION II: CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS

SERVICE AREAS

Service Area 6: Fitchburg

Ashby	Clinton	Lancaster	Shirley
Ayer	Fitchburg	Leominster	Sterling
Berlin	Groton	Lunenburg	Townsend
Bolton	Harvard	Pepperell	

Service Area 7: Gardner

Ashburnham	Hardwick	Oakham	Templeton
Barre	Hubbardston	Princeton	Westminster
Gardner	New Braintree	Rutland	Winchendon

Service Area 8: Blackstone Valley

Bellingham	Grafton	Milford	Sutton
Blackstone	Hopedale	Millbury	Upon
Douglas	Medway	Millville	Uxbridge
Franklin	Mendon	Northbridge	

Service Area 9: South Central

Brimfield	East Brookfield	Southbridge	Warren
Brookfield	Holland	Spencer	Webster
Charlton	North Brookfield	Sturbridge	West Brookfield
Dudley	Oxford	Wales	

Service Area 10: Worcester

Auburn	Holden	Paxton	West Boylston
Boylston	Leicester	Shrewsbury	Worcester

REGION III: NORTH SHORE AND MERRIMACK VALLEY

SERVICE AREAS

Service Area 11: Lowell

Billerica	Dracut	Lowell	Tyngsborough
Chelmsford	Dunstable	Tewksbury	Westford

Service Area 12: Lawrence

Andover	Lawrence	Methuen	North Andover

Service Area 13: Haverhill

Amesbury	Groveland	Newbury	Salisbury
Boxford	Haverhill	Newburyport	West Newbury
Georgetown	Merrimac	Rowley	

Service Area 14: Cape Ann

Beverly	Hamilton	Manchester	Topsfield
Essex	Ipswich	Rockport	Wenham
Gloucester			

Service Area 15: Danvers-Salem

Danvers	Middleton	Peabody	Salem
Marblehead			

Service Area 16: Lynn/Chelsea

Chelsea	Lynnfield	Revere	Swampscott
Lynn	Nahant	Saugus	Winthrop

Service Area 17: Eastern Middlesex

Melrose	Reading	Stoneham	Wakefield
North Reading			

Service Area 18: Tri-City

Everett	Malden	Medford

REGION IV: GREATER BOSTON

SERVICE AREAS

Service Area 19: Concord

Acton	Carlisle	Lincoln	Maynard
Bedford	Concord	Littleton	Stow
Boxborough			

Service Area 20: Mystic Valley

Arlington	Lexington	Winchester	Woburn
Burlington	Wilmington		

Service Area 21: Beaverbrook

Belmont	Waltham	Watertown

Service Area 22: Cambridge-Somerville

Cambridge	Somerville

Service Area 23: Marlborough

Hudson	Northborough	Southborough	Westborough
Marlborough			

Service Area 24: Framingham

Ashland	Holliston	Natick	Sudbury
Dover	Hopkinton	Sherborn	Wayland
Framingham			

Service Area 25: Newton

Needham	Newton	Wellesley	Weston

Service Area 26: Norwood

Canton	Millis	Plainville	Westwood
Dedham	Norfolk	Sharon	Wrentham
Medfield	Norwood	Walpole	Foxborough

Service Area 27: Quincy

Milton	Quincy	Randolph

Service Area 28: Coastal

Braintree	Hingham	Norwell	Weymouth
Cohasset	Hull	Scituate	

REGION V: SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

SERVICE AREAS

Service Area 29: Attleboro

Attleboro	Norton	North Attleboro	Mansfield

Service Area 30: Brockton

Abington	Brockton	Holbrook	Whitman
Avon	East Bridgewater	Rockland	West Bridgewater
Bridgewater	Easton	Stoughton	

Service Area 31: Plymouth

Carver	Hanover	Marshfield	Plymouth
Duxbury	Hanson	Pembroke	Plympton
Halifax	Kingston		

Service Area 32: Taunton

Berkley	Lakeville	Raynham	Seekonk
Dighton	Middleborough	Rehoboth	Taunton

Service Area 33: Fall River

Fall River	Somerset	Swansea	Westport
Freetown			

Service Area 34: New Bedford

Acushnet	Gosnold	Mattapoisett	Rochester
Dartmouth	Marion	New Bedford	Wareham
Fairhaven			

Service Area 35: Cape Cod and the Islands

Barnstable	Eastham	Nantucket	Tisbury
Bourne	Edgartown	Oak Bluffs	Truro
Brewster	Falmouth	Orleans	Wellfleet
Chatham	Gay Head	Provincetown	West Tisbury
Chilmark	Harwich	Sandwich	Yarmouth
Dennis	Mashpee		

REGION VI: BOSTON AND BROOKLINE

SERVICE AREAS

Service Area 36: Boston State

West Roxbury, Roslindale, Hyde Park, Clarendon Hills; part of Jamaica Plain; part of Dorchester including Mt. Bowdoin, Ashmont, Wellington Hills, Codman Hill, Mattapan, Lower Mills, Cedar Grove, Neponset, and Franklin Field.

Service Area 37: Boston/Brookline

Brookline, Allston, Brighton, Mission Hill; part of Roxbury; those parts of the South End, Back Bay, and Fenway west of Massachusetts Avenue; most of Jamaica Plain.

Service Area 38: Boston University

Most of Roxbury including the Dudley Station area, Highland Park, and Washington Park; part of Jamaica Plain; those parts of the South End, Back Bay, and Fenway east of Massachusetts Avenue; part of Dorchester including Upham's Corner and Jones Hill.

Service Area 39: Tufts Bay Cove/Columbia Point

South Boston, the Harbor Islands, Chinatown; part of Dorchester including Savin Hill, Meeting House Hill, Field's Corner and Columbia Point.

Service Area 40: Harbor Area

Beacon Hill, the North End, Government Center, Charlestown, and East Boston.

Note: For further information, please refer to the detail maps.

Appendix B

CHANGE IN POPULATION FOR CITIES AND TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 PERSONS, 1970 - 1980*

City/Town	Number of Persons 1970	1980	% Change 1970 - 1980
Peabody	48,080	45,976	- 4.6
Haverhill	46,120	46,865	+ 1.5
Taunton	43,756	45,001	+ 2.9
Fitchburg	43,343	39,580	- 8.7
Revere	43,159	42,423	- 1.7
Everett	42,485	37,195	-12.5
Salem	40,556	38,220	- 5.8
Watertown	39,307	34,384	-14.3
Beverly	38,348	37,655	- 1.8
Woburn	37,406	36,626	- 2.1
Methuen	35,456	36,701	+ 3.4
Braintree	35,050	36,337	+ 3.7
Melrose	33,180	30,055	- 9.4
Leominster	32,939	34,508	- 4.8
Attleboro	32,907	34,196	+ 3.8
Lexington	31,866	29,479	- 8.0
Billerica	31,648	36,727	-16.0
Westfield	31,433	36,465	+13.8
Chelmsford	31,432	31,174	- 0.8
Natick	31,057	29,461	- 5.1
Norwood	30,815	29,711	- 3.6
Chelsea	30,625	25,431	-17.0
Needham	29,748	27,901	- 6.6
Northampton	29,664	29,286	- 1.3
W. Springfield	28,461	27,042	- 5.0
Belmont	28,285	26,100	- 7.7
Wellesley	28,051	27,209	- 3.0
Gloucester	27,941	27,768	- 0.6
Marlborough	27,936	30,617	+ 9.6
Randolph	27,035	28,218	+ 4.4
Dedham	26,938	25,298	- 6.0
Amherst	26,331	33,229	+ 26.2
Andover	23,695	26,370	+10.1
Stoughton	23,459	26,710	+12.1
Agawam	21,717	26,271	+21.0
Barnstable	19,842	30,898	+55.7
Plymouth	18,606	35,913	+93.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1980 Census of Populations and Housing FINAL POPULATION and HOUSING UNIT COUNTS PHC 80-V-23 Massachusetts

* Ranked from largest to smallest in 1980